THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1792. [N° 1600.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

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Further Extracts from Iriſh Papers, received by the Hibernia, Capt. Robinſon, which arrived here the 2d Inſtant, from Belfaſt:

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III. That their Valet de Chambre ſhall be arreſted.

IV. That the citizen HERBERT ſhall be added to the five commiſſioners already appointed.

V. The commiſſioners are authorized to put in force the decree of Sept. 29, and to deprive them of their ſilver plate and table equipage; and in a word, to take ſuch ſteps as they may think proper, to preſerve thoſe hoſtages of the conſpiracy of tyrants combined againſt the liberty of the republic.

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The Convention decreed, that the Committee of the Conſtitution ſhould be compoſed of twelve Members, and that it ſhall be diſſolved as ſoon as it has drawn up its plan.

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Citizens Robert, Mayor of Vancq and Bermier, Rector of that Community, being admitted to the Bar, addreſſed the Convention as follows:

"Repreſentatives of the French People we here addreſs you in the name of ſeven or eight hundred citizens, to whom nothing remains but the aſhes of their habitations, and their fidelity to the Republic, and who, for their attachment to the laws, have experienced the vengeance of the enemies of liberty.

"On Monday the 24th of this month, the Municipality of Vancq, in the diſtrict of Vouziers, and department of Ardennes, received an order in the name of the ci-devant Marſhal de Broglio, commanding a body of emigrants, whoſe head-quarters were then at Vouziers, to ſupply his army with proviſions. The Municipal Officers, faithful to their duty, refuſed to comply. In the courſe of the day a ſecond ſummons was ſent, with threats of military execution, and ſetting fire to the place in caſe of refuſal, but the Municipality ſtill returned their former anſwer.

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'Our nations are not formed to be enemies: Might not ſome means be deviſed for accommodating matters in an amicable manner. We are in your country; it is deſolated by the inevitable miſfortunes of war; we know that we have no right to prevent a nation from giving itſelf laws, and from tracing out its internal government—we do not wiſh it—we are only intereſted for the fate of the King. Aſſure us, that a place will be aſſigned to him, in the new order of things, under any denomination whatever, and his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia will return to his own States, and become your ally.'

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We make no doubt but the Court of Turin will endeavour to make the Britiſh Miniſtry conſider the conqueſt of Savoy, and the expedition preparing againſt Nice, and perhaps againſt the iſland of Sardinia, as a violation of territory, not warranted or provoked by any aggreſſion, and as ſubverſive of the balance of power of Europe in general, and leading to the deſtruction of that of Italy in particular.

We doubt not alſo but the Court of Turin will claim the aid of Great-Britain, not only on theſe general grounds, but alſo as a duty impoſed upon her by treaty. We know the King of Sardinia is an ally of England, but as we have not before us this moment the treaty on which it is founded, we cannot pretend to ſay what is the preciſe *caſus fœderis*, which call for our interference. Leaving that, therefore, to the Corps Diplomatique, we will ſtate the ſentiments of M. Condorcet, reſpecting an increaſe of the French naval eſtabliſhment. He gave them in the following words, in the *Chronique de Paris* of Sunday the 30th of September laſt, of which paper he is Editor.

"It is ſaid that the Porte has refuſed to receive M. Semonville, in the character of the Conſtitutional Ambaſſador of France, and inſiſts that M. de Choiſeuil ſhall retain that ſituation. It is clear then, that the Porte is deceived; and this is an effect of the intrigues ſet on foot to deprive us of that alliance. Let us then recall both Mr. Semonville and Mr. de Choiſeuil; and fit out ten more ſhips to cruiſe in the Mediterranean.

"If the Grand Seignior is ſo attached to M. de Choiſeuil, why in God's name let him keep him, and welcome. If Choiſeuil diſobeys a letter of recal, and prefers Conſtantinople to Paris, let him ſtop there; but then let him not expect to receive any ſalary from us. If he had rather intrigue for Calonne and Pitt, than live in his own country, we cannot hinder him from playing the fool, and being the dupe of his folly. But the dignity of the French Nation will not ſuffer any Court to dictate to it the choice of its Miniſters, or refuſe to receive them.

"England no doubt, has an intereſt in depriving us of the friendſhip of the Turks, that ſhe may be thereby enabled to exclude us from the Levant trade which we at preſent carry on. But let her ſpin out her intrigues the moment of our power is approaching; and then the Miniſter who now hates and affects to deſpiſe us, will court our alliance; and the State which employs Machivelian policy to enrich itſelf, may be caught in its own ſnares. A nation that forces its neighbours to its fall than it may imagine.

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We make no doubt but the Court of Turin will endeavour to make the Britiſh Miniſtry conſider the conqueſt of Savoy, and the expedition preparing againſt Nice, and perhaps againſt the iſland of Sardinia, as a violation of territory, not warranted or provoked by any aggreſſion, and as ſubverſive of the balance of power of Europe in general, and leading to the deſtruction of that of Italy in particular.

We doubt not alſo but the Court of Turin will claim the aid of Great-Britain, not only on theſe general grounds, but alſo as a duty impoſed upon her by treaty. We know the King of Sardinia is an ally of England, but as we have not before us this moment the treaty on which it is founded, we cannot pretend to ſay what is the preciſe *caſus foederis*, which call for our interference. Leaving that, therefore, to the Corps Diplomatique, we will ſtate the ſentiments of M. Condorcet, reſpecting an increaſe of the French naval eſtabliſhment. He gave them in the following words, in the *Chronique de Paris* of Sunday the 30th of September laſt, of which paper he is Editor.

"It is ſaid that the Porte has refuſed to receive M. Semonville, in the character of the Conſtitutional Ambaſſador of France, and inſiſts that M. de Choiſeuil ſhall retain that ſituation. It is clear then, that the Porte is deceived; and this is an effect of the intrigues ſet on foot to deprive us of that ally. Let us then recall both Mr. Semonville and Mr. de Choiſeuil; and fit out ten more ſhips to cruiſe in the Mediterranean.

"If the Grand Seignior is ſo attached to M. de Choiſeuil, why in God's name let him keep him, and welcome. If Choiſeuil diſobeys a letter of recal, and prefers Conſtantinople to Paris, let him ſtop there; but then let him not expect to receive any ſalary from us. If he had rather intrigue for Calonne and Pitt, than live in his own country, we cannot hinder him from playing the fool, and being the dupe of his folly. But the dignity of the French Nation will not ſuffer any Court to dictate to it the choice of its Miniſters, or refuſe to receive them.

"England no doubt, has an intereſt in depriving us of the friendſhip of the Turks, that ſhe may be thereby enabled to exclude us from the Levant trade which we at preſent carry on. But let her ſpin out her intrigues the moment of our power is approaching; and then the Miniſter who now hates and affects to deſpiſe us, will court our alliance; and the State which employs Machivelian policy to enrich itſelf, may be caught in its own ſnares. A nation that forces its means does more its fall than it may imagine.

"The neceſſity of our having a fleet in the Mediterranean, is founded on this principle, that we ought once for all to break the league of the petty Princes of the South, and convince them of this plain and ſimple truth, that they can hurt them not." We will afterwards think of the means of getting rid of the power of the King of Sardinia, and favouring the diſmemberment of the iſland from which he derives his Royal Title; that expedition may be entruſted to Paoli, with three frigates and 3000 Corſicans. The Sardinians are Iſlanders, and conſequently formed for Liberty; for in all times moſt thoſe who inhabited iſlands and mountains have deteſted the yoke of Deſpotiſm. The corruption of Sardinia will be an additional ſtep towards univerſal Republicaniſm. Turn we my mind of our Levant trade, ſo vital to our Southern Department. Commerce is the offſpring of induſtry, as induſtry is of Liberty. Let us be free, and ſtrength, wealth, and every other good, will neceſſarily follow. The Turks will ſtand in need of us; they will give us whatever we aſk; and we ſhall find in the Levant trade ample compenſation for all our loſſes in America.

"But to effect all this we muſt *rule the Mediterranean*—it is *our* ſea. We muſt be ſuperior there to the Ruſſian fleet, and wake the Empreſs from the dream in which ſhe fondly thinks ſhe can become miſtreſs of Corſica, and pour her Ruſſians into Provence.

"We muſt awe the conſederated Bourbons of the South, and be before hand with their intended armaments for next Spring.

"We muſt make Spain tremble; let ten French ſhips of war be ſent to carry the three-coloured cockades, and *the Declaration of the Rights of Man*, into Catalonia.

"We muſt let the Bourbon of Spain know, that if he ventures to take in dudgeon what we have done, we will recover from him Navarre, which of right belongs to us—and then declare it free.

"We muſt have a bout-hand with the other crowned Bourbon, the King of the Two Sicilies, and alſo the Great Maſter of Malta, who are confederating againſt us.

"What is wanting to accompliſh all this? Ten ſhips of the line and ſome battalions of our great National Army. We have *all* Europe againſt us! Then be it ſo! It is a glorious fight, and equally worthy of us who bear a part in it; and of poſterity, that will read of it."

BELFAST, October 19.

It is very extraordinary that the Britiſh Papers ſcarcely ever mention Ireland or Iriſhmen—unleſs it be to give an account of ſome murder, robbery, or outrage—the greater part of which have never happened.

It would be perfectly conſiſtent with the title of DEFENDER of the FAITH, if a Britiſh Sovereign ſhould aid in ſubjecting the French church, whether Proteſtant or Popiſh, to the exorbitant claims of the Pope—for King Henry VIII. obtained that title which his ſucceſſors *glory in* by writing in defence of the Popiſh religion, in oppoſition to the REFORMERS.

If the preſent Britiſh Monarch poſſeſs conſiderable power, in reſtoring the King of the French to *abſolute power*, he muſt acquire for ever the title of *moſt Chriſtian*, or, *forgiving*, as (notwithſtanding his ardent love of liberty) rather than ſhew a deſire of revenge, he would make that man a *deſpot*, in the teeth of the nation who had deprived him of one third of his dominions? On the other hand, if the nation ſhall triumph over its enemies, the Britiſh government will ſoon be known as the PROMOTER OF LIBERTY—it attacked AMERICA, and AMERICA TAUGHT FRANCE.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Nov. 19.

A BILL was ſent from the Senate, "for regulating foreign coins and other purpoſes," which had paſſed their houſe—read twice, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Several papers were received from the Secretary of State, containing ſtatements from the truſtees of the fund for reducing the public debt, in purſuance of an act of Congreſs.

Several petitions were read praying for renewal of certificates, compenſations for ſervices, &c. which were read, and referred.

A memorial was laid before the houſe, from the people called Quakers, reſpecting the Indian war, and ſuggeſting the importance of an inveſtigation of the grievances of the Indians, and the neceſſity of making peace with them on juſt and reaſonable terms—Laid on the table.

Mr. Williamſon moved for the appointment of a committee to take into conſideration the beſt means of encreaſing the number of American ſeamen, and to report a bill for the relief of ſick and infirm ſeamen—which motions were agreed to, and a committee accordingly appointed.

The report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on marine, hoſpitals, and of a ſelect committee on the ſame ſubject, were alſo referred to the above committee.

A motion was made by Mr. Boudinot, that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill, providing for a regular ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

The Houſe then, in committee of the whole, according to the order of the day (Mr. Lawrence in the chair) proceeded to the conſideration of the Preſident's ſpeech, paragraph by paragraph—The following reſolutions were moved—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that ſome proviſion ſhould be made for the widows and orphans of thoſe perſons who may have been killed while under the protection of flags of truce to the Indian tribes—which was agreed to.

On the paragraph of the ſpeech relative to the intercourſe with foreign nations, Mr. W. Smith moved a reſolution to this purport—That proviſion ought to be made for that object. This reſolution was agreed to.

The paragraph relative to the foreign loans being read, Mr. Fitzſimons propoſed a reſolution to the following purport:—Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that meaſures ought to be taken for the redemption of ſo much of the public debt, as by law the government has a right to redeem; and that the Secretary of the Treaſury be directed to report a plan for that purpoſe.

The Houſe adjourned before any deciſion was made on this reſolution.

TUESDAY, November 20.

Mr. Murray renewed his motion reſpecting a reviſion of the Militia Law. He offered a reſolution in the following words—"That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill ſupplementary to the Militia Law paſſed the laſt ſeſſion."

This reſolution was altered, on motion of Mr. Williamſon, and by conſent of Mr. Murray, to read, "a Bill to *amend* the Militia Law."—Some debate enſued on the queſtion to agree to the reſolution—Mr. Murray, Mr. Greenup, and Mr. Mercer, ſupported the motion; Mr. Williamſon, Mr. Hillhouſe, and Mr. Fitzſimons, oppoſed it. On taking the queſtion, the motion was negatived.

Mr. Murray then laid the following motion on the table—"That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to repeal ſo much of the Militia Law as relates to the arming of the Militia."

The Petition of Dr. John Bartlet was read, and referred to a ſelect committee, conſiſting of Mr. B Bourn, Mr. Clark and Mr. Kittera.

In the committee of the whole on the Preſident's ſpeech—Mr. Lawrance in the chair—The conſideration of the reſolution ſubmitted by Mr. Fitzſimons yeſterday, was reſumed—The motion for ſtriking out theſe words, "and that the Secretary of the Treaſury be directed to report a plan for that purpoſe," was further debated—and on the queſtion to agree to this motion, it was negatived, 32 to 25.—An amendment was propoſed by Mr. White, in theſe words, "ſo far as conſiſts with the preſent revenue of the United States." This motion was negatived.—The original reſolution was then put, and adopted.

The paragraph of the Speech relating to the loan of the bank of the United States being read, Mr. Dayton propoſed a reſolution in the following purport—

That the Secretary of the Treaſury be directed to report a plan for reimburſing the loan of the bank of the United States, agreeable to the proviſions made by law—This reſolution was agreed to.

The Speech being gone through with, the Committee roſe and reported that they had come to ſundry reſolutions on the ſame—The report was laid on the table, and the Houſe adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.

Mr. Murray called up his motion, for appointing a Committee to prepare and report a bill for the repeal of the laſt ſection of the militia law, of the United States. This motion occaſioned ſome debate. Meſſrs. Kittery, Dayton, and ſome other members, were oppoſed to the motion. Mr. Mercer, Mr. Page, and Mr. Murray, ſupported the propoſition. The yeas and nays being called for, it was decided in the negative, 6 to 50.

Mr. Sedgwick preſented a petition from John Smith, praying to be put on the penſion liſt. Referred to the Secretary of War, &c.

Mr. Greenup gave in a petition from Thomas Falkner and Edward Falkner, reſpecting their right to a proportion of the lands appropriated by reſolves of the old Congreſs to perſons in their circumſtances. They had ſuffered greatly under the Britiſh government in Canada in conſequence of having relieved American priſoners. One of them was twice impriſoned and condemned to be hanged but made his eſcape from jail—Referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Muhlenburg preſented a petition from the dealers in painters colours in Philadelphia, reſpecting the duties on dry colours and thoſe ground in oil.—And praying that meaſures may be taken to encourage them in manufacturing the latter by an additional duty on imported colours ground in oil—Referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Boudinot called up his motion reſpecting a ſyſtem of bankrupt laws for the United States.

Mr. W. Smith obſerved that his name had been mentioned as connected with this ſubject. He thought proper to notice, as having been chairman of a Committee to prepare a Bankrupt law at the firſt ſeſſion of the laſt Congreſs. He had propoſed one during the receſs; but the Houſe having determined to take up all buſineſs *de novo*, the bill was never reported: That at the ſecond and third ſeſſion the ſubject was not revived from an opinion in many gentlemen, in which he concurred, that the ſituation of the country was not yet ripe for a law of this nature: That a Committee was appointed at the laſt ſeſſion to bring in a bill, but he was not a member of that Committee: That ſhould the Houſe be now of opinion that it was expedient to attend to this ſubject, he had no objection to ſubmit the bill in his poſſeſſion to the reviſion of ſuch Committee as ſhould be appointed; he confeſſed, however, his doubts, whether on conſidering the various local habits of this extenſive country and the natural intricacy and difficulty of the ſubject, it would be right to hurry ſuch a law; but having matured one in both Houſes to let it lie till the next ſeſſion, in order to procure every information which the public attention to it might ſuggeſt.

Mr. Boudinot's motion was carried, and Meſſrs. W. Smith, Boudinot, Gerry, Lawrance, and White, appointed the Committee.

The reſolutions agreed to yeſterday in Committee of the whole, on the Preſident's Speech, were now taken up in the Houſe.

The 1ſt. reſpecting a proviſion for the widows of ſuch perſons as loſt their lives, whilſt they were exerting themſelves in the ſervice of the United States, to accompliſh a peace with certain Indian tribes; was agreed to *nem. con.*

The 2d. reſpecting a proviſion for ſupporting an intercourſe with foreign nations, which comprehends the eſtabliſhment of Ambaſſadors and Conſuls, was alſo agreed to.

The 3d. produced a very lengthy and intereſting debate, viz. the reſolution which approved of the propriety of redeeming the public debt agreeable to the terms of right reſerved to government.

The reſolution conſiſting of two parts, the latter was, to refer to the Secretary of the Treaſury for a plan of redemption. The debate on which, laſted till paſt the uſual hour of adjournment; and on taking the queſtion, it was determined, for the reference. The motion under conſideration was Mr. Parker's, to ſtrike out the latter part of the reſolution; which after much debate was loſt, 32 to 25. And the whole of this reſolution carried in the affirmative, as it had been originally moved by Mr. Fitzſimons; as was likewiſe, the fourth reſolution for referring to the Secretary of the Treaſury for a mode of diſcharging the loan made at the bank of the United States.

The whole of the reſolves of the Committee being thus agreed to in the Houſe, at half paſt three. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, November 22.

In Committee of the whole on the Preſident's Speech.

Mr. Learned, Mr. Sedgwick, and Mr. Dayton, were appointed a Committee on the reſolution, that proviſion ought to be made to ſupport the intercourſe of the United States with foreign nations.

In Committee of the whole, Mr. Lawrance in the chair. The bill providing for regiſtering and recording ſhips or veſſels, was conſidered by paragraphs, and reported to the Houſe without any amendment.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident by Mr. Secretary Lear, communicating the abſtract of a ſupplementary arrangement made by him for carrying into execution the law for collecting duties impoſed on ſpirits diſtilled from foreign and domeſtic materials within the United States. An account of the ſubdiviſions of the ſurveys, together with an eſtimate of the amount of the compenſations and charges attending the collection of the aforeſaid revenue; the amount of theſe was about 63,000 dollars.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Treaſury incloſing reports on a large number of petitions referred to him the laſt ſeſſion.

FRIDAY, November 23.

In Committee of the whole on the bill received from the Senate, regulating foreign coins, and for other purpoſes. Mr. Sedgwick in the chair. The Committee agreed to ſundry amendments, roſe and reported progreſs.

HALIFAX, (N. C.) November 14.

By a gentleman immediately from Naſhville, we learn that depredations are daily committed by the Indians in the vicinity of that place, that a military force was collected under General Sevier, who was about to march into the Indian country; and that the people were high in the expectation that ſo important a blow would be ſtruck by this intrepid, gallant ſoldier, as would ſecure to them the bleſſings of peace.

HARRISBURGH, November 19.

A gentleman from Detroit, which place he left the 10th of October, and on whoſe veracity we may depend, arrived in town laſt week, has favored us with the following intelligence, viz. That the vaſt ſupplies bro't to the garriſon of Detroit and Niagara, indicates a firm determination of the Britiſh court to hold thoſe poſts in poſſeſſion, unleſs compelled to give them up by force; that a conſtant and regular communication with the Indians is kept up, by which they are ſupplied with every neceſſary in abundance for carrying on the war; that the tribes in conteſt with the United States, underſtanding the diſpoſition of the Americans, were for peace, were willing to come to terms of reconciliation for this purpoſe a council was to have been held on the firſt of October, at the Maumee towns, about, 60 miles from Detroit; but the determination of the council had not arrived when the gentleman left that place.

He further ſays that it was the general opinion, that the Indians would make peace on no other terms, than fixing the boundaries of the frontiers along the Ohio. He had ſeveral hours converſation with Col. Brandt on the ſubject, who, with about 30 warriors of the Six Nations, were on their way, to the council; but were delayed ſome time by the indiſpoſition of Col. Brandt.—Many of the warriors of the different tribes, he was informed, were willing that the boundary line ſhould run ſo as to include the towns of Gallipolis and Marietta, and the country immediately dependent on them; but it was thought the former opinion would prevail in the council,

On Saturday laſt, about 12 o'clock, a man by the name of William Carpenter, in croſſing the river about 2 miles below this place in a canoe, by ſome accident fell overboard and was drowned.

"The necessity of our having a fleet in the Mediterranean, is founded on this principle, that we ought once for all to break the league of the petty Princes of the South, and convince them of this plain and simple truth, "that we fear them not." We will afterwards think of the means of getting rid of the power of the King of Sardinia, and favouring the dismemberment of the island from which he derives his Royal Title; that expedition may be entrusted to Paoli, with three frigates and 3000 Corficans. The Sardinians are Islanders, and consequently formed for Liberty; for in all times past those who inhabited islands and mountains have detested the yoke of Despotism. The conquest of Sardinia will be an additional step towards universal Republicanism. Then we may think of our Levant trade, so useful to our Southern Department. Commerce is the offspring of industry, as industry is of Liberty. Let us but be free, and strength, wealth, and every other good, will necessarily follow. The Turks will stand in need of us; they will give us whatever we ask; and we shall find in the Levant trade ample compensation for all our losses in America

"But to effect all this we must *rule the Mediterranean* —it is *our* sea. We must be superior there to the Russian fleet, and wake the Empress from the dream in which she fondly thinks she can become mistress of Corsica, and pour her Russians into Provence.

"We must awe the confederated Bourbons of the South, and be before hand with their intended armaments for next Spring.

"We must make Spain tremble; let ten French ships of war be sent to carry the three coloured cockade, and *the Declaration of the Rights of Man*, into Catalonia.

"We must let the Bourbon of Spain know, that if he ventures to take in dudgeon what we have done, we will recover from him Navarre, which of right belongs to us, and then declare it free.

"We must be beforehand with the other crowned Bourbon, the King of the Two Sicilies, and also the Great Master of Malta, who are confederating against us.

"What is wanting to accomplish all this? ten ships of the line, and some battalions of our great National Army. We have *all* Europe against us! Then be it so! It is a glorious fight, and equally worthy of us who bear a part in it; and of posterity, that will read of it."

BELFAST, October 10.

It is very extraordinary that the British prints scarcely ever mention Ireland or Irish affairs—unless it be to give an account of some murder, roobery, or outrage—the greater part of which have never happened.

It would be perfectly consistent with the title of DEFENDER of the FAITH, if a British Sovereign should assist in subjecting the French church, whether Protestant or Papist, to the exorbitant claims of the Pope; for King Henry VIII. obtained that title which his successors *glory in*, by writing in defence of the Popish religion, in opposition to the REFORMERS.

If the present British Monarch join the confederated power, in restoring the King of the French to *absolute power*, he must acquire for ever the title of *most Christian*, or, *forgiving*, as (notwithstanding his ardent love of liberty) rather than shew a desire of revenge, he would make that man a *despot*, in the teeth of the nation who had deprived him of one third of his dominions! On the other hand, if the nation shall triumph over its enemies, the British government will stand renowned as the PROMOTER of Liberty—it attacked America, and America TAUGHT FRANCE.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Nov. 19.

A BILL was sent from the Senate, "for regulating foreign coins and other purposes," which had passed their house—read twice, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Several papers were received from the Secretary of State, containing Statements from the trustees of the fund for reducing the public debt, in pursuance of an act of Congress.

Several petitions were read praying for renewal of certificates, compensations for services, &c. which were read, and referred.

A memorial was laid before the house, from the people called Quakers, respecting the Indian war, and suggesting the importance of an investigation of the grievances of the Indians, and the necessity of making peace with them on just and reasonable terms—Laid on the table.

Mr. Williamson moved for the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the best means of encreasing the number of American seamen, and to report a bill for the relief of sick and infirm seamen—which motions were agreed to, and a committee accordingly appointed.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury on marine, hospitals, and of a select committee on the same subject, were also referred to the above committee.

A motion was made by Mr. Boudinot, that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill, providing for a regular system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

The House then, in committee of the whole, according to the order of the day (Mr. Lawrence in the chair) proceeded to the consideration of the President's speech, paragraph by paragraph—The following resolutions were moved—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that provision should be made for the widows and orphans of those persons who may have been killed while under the protection of flags of truce to the Indian tribes—which was agreed to.

On the paragraph of the speech relative to the intercourse with foreign nations, Mr. W. Smith moved a resolution to this purport—That provision ought to be made for that object. This resolution was agreed to.

The paragraph relative to the foreign loans being read, Mr. Fitzsimons proposed a resolution to the following purport:—Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that measures ought to be taken for the redemption of so much of the public debt, as by law the government has a right to redeem; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report a plan for that purpose.

The House adjourned before any decision was made on this resolution.

TUESDAY, November 20.

Mr. Murray renewed his motion respecting a revision of the Militia Law. He offered a resolution in the following words—"That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill supplementary to the Militia Law passed the last session."

This resolution was altered, on motion of Mr. Williamson, and by consent of Mr. Murray, to read, "a bill to *amend* the Militia Law."—Some debate ensued on the question to agree to the resolution—Mr. Murray, Mr. Greenup, and Mr. Mercer, supported the motion; Mr. Williamson, Mr. Hillhouse, and Mr. Fitzsimons, opposed it. On taking the question, the motion was negatived.

Mr. Murray then laid the following motion on the table—"That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the Militia Law as relates to the arming of the Militia."

The Petition of Dr. John Bartlet was read, and referred to a select committee, consisting of Mr. B Bourn, Mr. Clark and Mr. Kittera.

In the committee of the whole on the President's speech—Mr. Lawrance in the chair—The consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Fitzsimons yesterday, was resumed—The motion for striking out these words, "and that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report a plan for that purpose," was further debated—and on the question to agree to this motion, it was negatived, 32 to 25.—An amendment was proposed by Mr. White, in these words, "so far as consists with the present revenue of the United States." This motion was negatived.—The original resolution was then put, and adopted.

The paragraph of the Speech relating to the loan of the bank of the United States being read, Mr. Dayton proposed a resolution to the following purport—

That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report a plan for reimbursing the loan of the bank of the United States, agreeable to the provisions made by law—This resolution was agreed to.

The Speech being gone through with, the Committee rose and reported that they had come to sundry resolutions on the same—The report was laid on the table, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.

Mr. Murray called up his motion, for appointing a Committee to prepare and report a bill for the repeal of the first section of the militia law, of the United States. This motion occasioned some debate. Messrs. Kittery, Dayton, and some other members, were opposed to the motion. M. Mercer, Mr. Page, and Mr. Murray, supported the proposition. The yeas and nays being called for, it was decided in the negative, 6 to 50.

Mr. Sedgwick presented a petition from John Smith, praying to be put on the pension list. Referred to the Committee on invalids, &c.

Mr. Greenup gave in a petition from Thomas Falkner and Edward Falkner, respecting their right to a proportion of the lands appropriated by resolves of the old Congress to persons in their circumstances. They had suffered greatly under the British government in Canada in consequence of having relieved American prisoners. One of them was twice imprisoned and condemned to be hanged but made his escape from jail—Referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Muhlenburg presented a petition from the dealers in painter's colours in Philadelphia, respecting the duties on dry colours and those ground in oil.—And praying that measures may be taken to encourage them in manufacturing the latter by an additional duty on imported colours ground in oil—Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Boudinot called up his motion respecting a system of bankrupt laws for the United States.

Mr. W. Smith observed that his name had been mentioned as connected with this subject. He thought proper to notice, as having been chairman of a Committee to prepare a Bankrupt law at the first session of the last Congress. He had proposed one during the recess; but the House having determined to take up all business *de novo*, the bill was never reported: That at the second and third session the subject was not revived from an opinion in many gentlemen, in which he concurred, that the situation of the country was not yet ripe for a law of this nature: That a Committee was appointed at the last session to bring in a bill, but he was not a member of that Committee: That should the House be now of opinion that it was expedient to attend to this subject, he had no objection to submit the bill in his possession to the revision of such Committee as should be appointed; he confessed, however, his doubts, whether on considering the various local habits of this extensive country and the natural intricacy and difficulty of the subject, it would be right to hurry such a law; but having matured one in both Houses to let it lie till the next session, in order to procure every information which the public attention to it might suggest.

Mr. Boudinot's motion was carried, and Messrs. W. Smith, Boudinot, Gerry, Lawrance, and White, appointed the Committee.

The resolutions agreed to yesterday in Committee of the whole, on the President's Speech, were now taken up in the House.

The 1st. respecting a provision for the widows of such persons as lost their lives, whilst they were exerting themselves in the service of the United States, to accomplish a peace with certain Indian tribes; was agreed to *nem. con.*

The 2d. respecting a provision for supporting an intercourse with foreign nations, which comprehends the establishment of Ambassadors and Consuls, was also agreed to.

The 3d. produced a very lengthy and interesting debate, viz. the resolution which approved of the propriety of redeeming the public debt agreeable to the terms of right reserved to government.

The resolution consisting of two parts, the latter was, to refer to the Secretary of the Treasury for a plan of redemption. The debate on which, lasted till past the usual hour of adjournment; and on taking the question, it was determined, for the reference. The motion under consideration was Mr. Parker's, to strike out the latter part of the resolution; which after much debate was lost, 32 to 25. And the whole of this resolution carried in the affirmative, as it had been originally moved by Mr. Fitzsimons; as was likewise, the fourth resolution for referring to the Secretary of the Treasury for a mode of disbursing the loan made at the bank of the United States.

The whole of the resolves of the Committee being thus agreed to in the House, at half past three. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, November 22.

In Committee of the whole on the President's Speech.

Mr. Learned, Mr. Sedgwick, and Mr. Dayton, were appointed a Committee on the resolution, that provision ought to be made to support the intercourse of the United States with foreign nations.

In Committee of the whole, Mr. Lawrance in the chair. The bill providing for registering and recording ships or vessels, was considered by paragraphs, and reported to the House without any amendment.

A message was received from the President by Mr. Secretary Lear, communicating the abstract of a supplementary arrangement made by him for carrying into execution the law for collecting duties imposed on spirits distilled from foreign and domestic materials within the United States. An account of the subdivisions of the surveys, together with an estimate of the amount of the compensations and charges attending the collection of the aforesaid revenue; the amount of these was about 45,000 dollars.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Treasury enclosing reports on a large number of petitions referred to him the last session.

FRIDAY, November 23.

In Committee of the whole on the bill received from the senate, regulating foreign coins, and for other purposes. Mr. Sedgwick in the chair. The Committee agreed to sundry amendments, rose and reported progress.

HALIFAX, (N. C.) November 14.

By a gentleman immediately from Nashville, we learn that depredations are daily committed by the Indians in the vicinity of that place, that a military force was collected under General Sevier, who was about to march into the Indian country; and that the people were high in the expectation that so important a blow would be struck by this intrepid, gallant soldier, as would secure to them the blessings of peace.

HARRISBURGH, November 19.

A gentleman from Detroit, which place he left the 10th of October, and on whose veracity we may depend, arrived in town last week, has favored us with the following intelligence, viz. That the last supplies bro't to the garrison of Detroit and Niagara, indicates a firm determination of the British court to hold those posts in possession, unless compelled to give them up by force; that a constant and regular communication with the Indians is kept up, by which they are supplied with every necessary in abundance for carrying on the war; that the tribes in contest with the United States, understanding the disposition of the Americans, were for peace, were willing to come to terms of reconcilation for this purpose a council was to have been held on the first of October, at the Maumee towns, about, 60 miles from Detroit; but the determination of the council had not arrived when the gentleman left that place.

He further says that it was the general opinion, that the Indians would make peace on no other terms, than fixing the boundaries of the frontiers along the Ohio. He had several hours conversation with Col. Brandt on the subject, who, with about 30 warriors of the Six Nations, were on their way, to the council; but were delayed some time by the indisposition of Col. Brandt.—Many of the warriors of the different tribes, he was informed, were willing that the boundary line should run so as to include the towns of Gallipolis and Marietta, and the country immediately dependent on them; but it was thought the former opinion would prevail in the council,

On Saturday last, about 12 o'clock, a man by the name of William Carpenter, in crossing the river about 2 miles below this place in a canoe, by some accident fell overboard and was drowned.

NORFOLK, November 12.

Yeſterday put in here the ſloop Betſy, Capt. White from Charleſton for Baltimore.

Captain White informs us of the following melancholy circumſtances—Mr. E. Prince Johnſon, of Culpeper County, Virginia, who went paſſenger with him from this port for Charleſton, and was going to the back parts of Georgia, as a ſurveyor, and to purchaſe land; but unfortunately after his arrival in Charleſton he fell in with a ſet of ſharpers at a noted gaming houſe, in King Street, who ſoon ſtripped him of all his property: Thus ſituated, he drew bills on a gentleman of Baltimore, and took his paſſage back with Capt. White. After having been at ſea ſome time, he one night waked the Captain out of his ſleep, told him he ſhould never live to ſee Baltimore, and deſired him to write to a Capt. Ward of Culpeper, ſo—the Captain deſired he would not give way to ſuch weakneſs, but go to bed, and in the morning he would find his mind more eaſy.

On the next day he appeared as uſual, talked upon different ſubjects, and after dinner went upon deck, where he continued three hours—it was then blowing a brisk gale, and Capt. White went forward to ſee ſomething done that the ſailors were engaged in, in a few minutes he was alarmed by the man at the helm crying out, and obſerved Mr. Johnſtone overboard, and ſwimming with great eaſe to windward.—He immediately threw over a hen-coop, and ſeveral other articles, which went very nigh him, but he turned from them, and ſwam in a different direction, ſometimes on his back. Capt. White put the veſſel about, and came within a few yards of him, but could not induce him to receive any help; he did ſo a ſecond time, but could not relieve him before he went down.

This happened on Tueſday the 9th inſtant, at 5 P. M. in lat. 35, 40, long. 74. The man at the helm ſeeing Mr. Johnſon attempt to jump overboard, called to him, and ſeized the ſkirt of his coat, but his great weight tore it from his gripe.

PHILADELPHIA, November 28.

On Monday the 19th inſt. the following Memorial was read in Congreſs.

To the Preſident, Senate, and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.

The Addreſs of the People called Quakers.

IT was the exhortation of the Apoſtle Paul, that firſt ſupplications, prayers, interceſſions, and giving of thanks, be made for all men; for kings and for all that are in authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life, in all godlineſs and honeſty, for this is good and acceptable in the ſight of God our Saviour; conformable whereto, our minds have been brought into a religious concern, that the rulers of this land may purſue ſuch meaſures as may tend to the promotion of the peace and happineſs of the people.

We are ſenſible that the Lord's judgments are in our land, and being deeply affected with the diſtreſſed ſituation of the frontier inhabitants, we deſire a ſolid and careful inquiry may be made into the cauſe; and are firmly perſuaded, that if the Counſel and Direction of the Holy Spirit is waited for and followed, the Divine bleſſing will crown the labours of thoſe who uprightly engage in the work of peace.

The diſpoſition which has appeared in the government to promote pacific meaſures with the Indians, hath we believe been generally acceptable; and as it is conſiſtent with our religious principles, ſo it has been our uniform care to admoniſh and caution our members againſt ſettling on lands which have not been fairly purchaſed of the original owners; and as far as our influence extends, we mean to maintain this our ancient teſtimony inviolate, which from experience has been found effectual to the preſervation of peace with the natives, who, with great hoſpitality, cheriſhed and aſſiſted our forefathers in their early ſettlement of this country.

We feel cautious not to move out of our proper line, but being intereſted in the welfare of this country, and convinced of the expedience of further endeavours being uſed to encourage the Indians to come forward with a full repreſentation and ſtatement of their grievances, and that every juſt cauſe of uneaſineſs in their minds may be fully inveſtigated and removed; we apprehend it our duty again to addreſs you on this affecting and important occaſion; under a belief that nothing ſhort of ſtrict juſtice will ever be a baſis of ſolid and laſting peace.

We reſpectfully ſubmit theſe things to your ſerious conſideration; earneſtly deſiring that through the aſſiſtence of divine wiſdom in your councils, you may be made inſtrumental to prevent the further effuſion of human blood, and that the inhabitants may long enjoy the bleſſing of a righteous government.

Signed in and on behalf of a meeting appointed to repreſent our religious ſociety in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, Delaware, and part of *Maryland* and Virginia, held in Philadelphia the 17th day of the 11th month, 1792.

[Here follows a reſpectable liſt of names.]

TRENTON, Nov. 15.

There will never be a period of time when all the nations of the earth ſhall be at peace with each other.—There is but one general armiſtice recorded in hiſtory ſince the creation of man, and that was at the birth of Chriſt. But aught we know, innumerable ſavage nations of which hiſtorians have had no account, might then have been at war.

NORWICH, Dec. 4.

On Thurſday evening laſt, a young man by the name of Cook, aged 19, was inſtantly killed in this town by the burſting of a ſwivel. The circumſtances as near as we can recollect, were as follows:—In celebration of the day (being Thankſgiving) a large number of boys had aſſembled, and by pilfaging any caſks from the ſtores, wharves, &c. they erected a bonfire on the hill back of the Landing, and to make their rejoicings more ſonorous, fired a ſwivel ſeveral times; at laſt a fooliſh fondneſs for loud report induced them to be pretty laviſh of their powder, and then fill the ſwivel with turf—the deceaſed pushed fire to the powder—the explosion burſt the ſwivel into a promiſcuous pieces the largeſt of which weighing but ſeven pounds, paſſed thro' the body of the deceaſed, carrying with it his heart, and was afterwards found in the ſtreet 30 or 40 rods from the place where it was fired.—While the ſerious lament the unhappy accident, they entertain a hope that good may come of it, that the ſavage practice of making bonfires on the evening of Thankſgiving, may be exchanged, for ſome other mode of rejoicing, more conſiſtent with the genuine ſpirit of chriſtianity.

NEWBURY PORT, November 28.

On Monday laſt, the BRIDGE over *Merrimack-River*, between the towns of Saliſbury and Newbury, was opened for the uſe of the Public;—the day before which, a ſhip of 300 Tons paſſed under the great Arch which is 70 feet long from the Contract.

Eſſex Merrimack River Bridge contains upwards of 6000 Tons of Timber; and is formed of ſeveral Arches and Iſlands.

NEWPORT, December 10.

The National Convention of France have begun its Operations by giving the Nation an earneſt of its future Labours, by decreeing that the Conſtitution which it is about to form, ſhall not be eſtabliſhed until the whole Union, collected in Primary Aſſemblies, ſhall ratify it.

The laſt accounts from France, ſtate, That M. Luckner was ordered to Paris by the Executive Power, to give an Account of his Conduct—That a Miſunderſtanding, of ſerious Nature, had taken Place between the King of Pruſſia and the Duke of Brunſwick—That Bills have been ſtuck up in London, written in the following Words—"PEACE WITH FRANCE OR A REVOLUTION IN LONDON"—That all France is in Arms, marching to join the different Armies in Defence of their Country—That the Convention daily receive large Donations from Friends to the Rights of Man, to aid in ſatisfying the Expences of the War—That the Enemy on the Frontier of Brabant were repulſed; and that St. Amand and the Camp of Maulde were retaken.

A Statement has been publiſhed, in a late Paper, of the different Indian Tribes and Nations, from the Lakes of Canada to the Gulph of Mexico. According to that Statement, they exiſt on that Space, and along the Weſtern Side of the Miſſiſippi, Forty-two Nations; the total Amount of the Men belonging to which (after bearing Arms) is Fifty-eight Thouſand, Nine Hundred, and Thirty; of which there may be about Thirty-five Thouſand Warriors.

Dr. Prieſtley has declined the Office of ſitting in the National Convention of France, though he has been choſen for two Places.

MARRIED—At Providence, Captain STEPHEN JACKSON, to Miſs SOPHIA GRAVES, Daughter of the late Rev. J. Graves.

—At Middletown, Mr. WILLIAM FAILEY, to Miſs SALLY HULL, Daughter of Com. Gen. Hull.—The Nuptial Evening was conducted with great Propriety, attended by a reſpectable Number of Friends and Relations; whoſe chaſte Hours were pleaſantly entertained with a genteel Ball, where decent Mirth and Conviviality crowned the Evening with uncommon Brilliancy.

DIED—At Jamaica, Mrs. LUCY SHERBURNE, Widow of the late Col. Benjamin Sherburne, of this Town, in the 71ſt Year of her Age.

—A Perſon much regretted, JOHN HOWLAND, Eſq; a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—In his Life his Wife was bleſſed with an affectionate Huſband, his Children a tender Father, his Acquaintance a ſociable Companion, and the Community an upright judicious Citizen.

—In this Town, Mrs. SARAH BLEVIN, Wife of James Blevin, Eſq; in the 53d Year of her Age.

☞ Mr. ADANCOURT reſpectfully acquaints the Public, that he has opened his EVENING SCHOOL for teaching the FRENCH LANGUAGE, at his Houſe on the Long Wharf.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

THE *Inquirer* of *truth*, from partiality to the Univerſalians, may conclude, that I have a *proteſt* againſt them. Were any writer of erroneous principles to furniſh a ſtated eſſay for the paper, I might think fit to anſwer him. The nature of religion might require it. But I diſagree with many of the opinions on which I have animadverted, was owing to their being inconſiſtent with truth; and to their being pointed out in ſcripture as a deluſion of Satan. However ſerious the errors conſidered, I could not view them as reſpectable, in the light either of reaſon or religion.

With regard to my being *aſhamed of my creed*—that was a miſtake of the *Inquirer*: for I mentioned in my laſt, my only reaſon I did not communicate my creed. He made the concluſion in caſting to ſhort my words, and in order to take ſuch meaſures to promote his cauſe. My ſentiments I am not aſhamed, nor afraid to avow; but who is ſo illiterate in ſcripture as not to know, that expoſing truth to abuſe is forbidden? And to what more certain abuſe could I expoſe the doctrines I believe, than by declaring them to a man who diſbelieves me; and who would, therefore, not be gratified, unleſs I ſhould acknowledge for my ſentiments, his ſuſpicions.

The character of an *Inquirer* he has left, for the defence of opinions in ſome reſpects new. He does not pretend that *all* men ſhall be ſaved, becauſe the Phariſees were under the law of works, and were *bound to live up to it*; but when Chriſt came, the law was obeyed, and now mankind are releaſed from it, and ſo *all* men ſhall be ſaved. How inconſiſtent!—To anſwer the doctrine he means to ſtate, the atonement of Chriſt was of as much avail before his crucifixion, as it has been ſince; for this reaſon he is ſaid to have been *ſlain from the foundation of the world*. Mankind never have been lived, but by his righteouſneſs, and they never have been intereſted in his righteouſneſs, but by *faith*:—"Know ye not, that our father Abraham was juſtified by faith?"

This writer, though he preponderates in favour of Univerſalism, ſees ſome reaſon in the arguments of *ſcepties*;—and I think that he, to be conſiſtent, muſt wholly renounce the ſcriptures.

EPI.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Dec. 10.

ENTERED.	*From*
Sloop Favourite Betſy, Farrington,	Narraganſet
—— Hibernia, Shaw,	New London
Schooner Sun-Fiſh, Wayner,	Wellfleet
Sloop Peggy, Biſſs,	New York
—— Lydia, Gardner,	Sherburne
—— Hope, Delano,	New Bedford
Ship Mary, Gardiner,	Philadelphia
Sloop Ceres, Child,	Baltimore
—— Leopard, Farnum,	Providence
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	New York
—— Union, Allen,	Penobſcot
Brig Happy Return, Seymoer,	Cape-Francois
—— Nancy, Smith,	Ditto
—— Hibernia, Robinſon,	Belfaſt
Schooner Mehitable, Eldredge,	Providence
—— Sea-Flower, Eldredge,	Newport
Sloop Reſolution, Borden,	Dighton
—— Nancy, Allen,	New York
—— Dolphin, Phillips,	St. Domingo
—— Federal, Matthew,	New-Bedford
Brig Hazard, Spencer,	Shelburne
Schooner Diadana, Hathaway,	Dighton

CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Betſy, Luther,	Charleſton
—— Peragoe, Buckingham,	Virginia
Schooner Mary, Snow,	York Town
Brig Little ſally, Earl,	Virginia
—— Ruth, Salſbury,	Martinico
Schooner Sally, Woodman,	North Carolina
Sloop Joanna, Briggs,	Charleſton
—— Peggy, Biſs,	New York
—— Delight, Arnold,	Wilmington
—— Fanny, Tracy,	New London
—— Reſolution, Borden,	Virginia
Brig Jean, Robbins,	Weſt Indies
Snow Wilmington, Littlefield,	St. Euſtatia

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

ENGLISH and *INDIA*

GOODS,

Imported in the laſt Ships; ſuitable for all Seaſons, but more eſpecially the enſuing

WINTER,

And to be had at the loweſt Rate, at the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, of

Thomas Green *and* Son,

Who wiſh to preſent their grateful Thanks for paſt Favours, and hope to ſerve their good Cuſtomers nothing leſs to their Satisfaction for Time to come.

Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.

To be LET,

And entered upon the Twenty-fifth Day of March next,

A FARM, lying in Middletown, about Two Miles from the Town of Newport, containing 150 Acres, being late the Property of Mr. Thomas Banniſter.—For Terms inquire of

THOMAS FREEBODY.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1792.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of JAMES BRADLEY, late of Newport (Deceaſed) are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcriber for Settlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

MARY SMITH, *Executrix.*

Newport, Dec. 3, 1792.

NORFOLK, November 12.

Yesterday put in here the sloop Eliza, Capt. White from Charleston for Baltimore.

Captain White informs us of the following melancholy circumstances—Mr. E. Prince Johnston, of Culpeper County, Virginia, who went passenger with him from this port for Charleston, and was going to the back parts of Georgia, as a surveyor, and to purchase land; but unfortunately after his arrival in Charleston he fell in with a set of sharpers at a noted gaming house, in King Street, who soon stripped him of all his property: Thus situated, he drew bills on a gentleman of Baltimore, and took his passage back with Capt. White. After having been at sea some time, he one night waked the Captain out of his sleep, told him he should never live to see Baltimore, and desired him to write to a Capt. Ward of Culpeper, so—the Captain desired he would not give way to such weakness, but go to bed, and in the morning he would find his mind more easy.

On the next day he appeared as usual, talked upon different subjects, and after dinner went upon deck, where he continued three hours—it was then blowing a brisk gale, and Capt. White went forward to see something done that the sailors were engaged in, in a few minutes he was alarmed by the man at the helm crying out, and observed Mr. Johnstone overboard, and swimming with great ease to windward.—He immediately threw over a hen coop, and several other articles, which went very nigh him, but he turned from them, and swam in a different direction, sometimes on his back. Capt. White put the vessel about, and came within a few yards of him, but could not induce him to receive any help; he did so a second time, but could not relieve him before he went down.

This happened on Tuesday the 9th inst. at 5 P. M. in lat. 35, 40, long. 74. The man at the helm seeing Mr. Johnson attempt to jump overboard caught at him, and seized the skirt of his coat, but his great weight tore it from his gripe.

PHILADELPHIA, November 28.

On Monday the 19th inst. the following Memorial was read in Congress.

To the President, Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States.

The Address of the People called QUAKERS.

IT was the exhortation of the Apostle Paul, that supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving thanks, be made for all men; for kings and for all that are in authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life, in all godliness and honesty, for this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour; conformable whereto, our minds have been brought into a religious concern, that the rulers of this land may pursue such measures as may tend to the promotion of the peace and happiness of the people.

We are sensible that the Lord's judgments are in our land, and being deeply affected with the distressed situation of the frontier inhabitants, we desire a solid and careful inquiry may be made into the cause; and are firmly persuaded, that if the Counsel and Direction of the Holy Spirit is waited for and followed, the Divine blessing will crown the labours of those who uprightly engage in the work of peace.

The disposition which has appeared in the government to promote pacific measures with the Indians, hath we believe been generally acceptable; and as it is consistent with our religious principles, so it has been our uniform care to admonish and caution our members against settling on lands which have not been fairly purchased of the original owners; and as far as our influence extends, we mean to maintain this our ancient testimony inviolate, which from experience has been found effectual to the preservation of peace with the natives, who, with great hospitality, cherished and assisted our forefathers in their early settlement of this country.

We feel cautious not to move out of our proper line, but being interested in the welfare of this country, and convinced of the expedience of further endeavours being used to encourage the Indians to come forward with a full representation and statement of their grievances, and that every just cause of uneasiness in their minds may be fully investigated and removed; we apprehend it our duty again to address you on this affecting and important occasion; under a belief that nothing short of strict justice will ever be a basis of solid and lasting peace.

We respectfully submit these things to your serious consideration; earnestly desiring that through the influence of divine wisdom on your councils, you may be made instrumental to prevent the further effusion of human blood, and that the inhabitants may long enjoy the blessing of a righteous government.

Signed in and on behalf of a meeting appointed to represent our religious society in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, and part of Maryland and Virginia, held in Philadelphia the 17th day of the 11th month, 1792.

[Here follows a respectable list of names.]

TRENTON, Nov. 13.

There will never be a period of time when all the nations of the earth shall be at peace with each other.—There is but one general armistice recorded in history since the creation of man, and that was at the birth of Christ. But aught we know, innumerable savage nations of which historians have had no account, might then have been at war.

NORWICH, Dec. 4.

On Thursday evening last, a young man by the name of Cook, aged 19, was instantly killed in this town, by the bursting of a swivel. The circumstances as near as we can recollect, were as follows:—In celebration of the day (being Thanksgiving) a large number of boys had assembled, and by pillaging tarr casks from the stores, wharves, &c. had erected a bonfire on the hill back of the Landing, and to make their rejoicings more sonorous, fired a swivel several times; at last a foolish fondness for loud report induced them to be pretty lavish of their powder, and then fill the swivel with turf—the deceased touched fire to the powder—the explosion burst the swivel into a multitude of pieces the largest of which weighing about seven pounds, pass'd thro' the body of the deceased, carrying with it his heart, and was afterwards found in the street 30 or 40 rods from the place where it was fired.—While the serious lament the unhappy accident, they entertain a hope that good may come of ill, that the savage practice of making bonfires on the evening of Thanksgiving, may be exchanged, for some other mode of rejoicing, more consistent with the genuine spirit of christianity.

NEWBURY PORT, November 28.

On Monday last, the BRIDGE over *Merrimack-River*, between the towns of Salisbury and Newbury, was opened for the use of the Public;—the day before which, a Ship of 350 Tons passed under the great Arch which is by far the largest on this Continent.

Essex Merrimack River Bridge contains upwards of 6000 Tons of Timber; and is formed of several Arches and solid Piers.

NEWPORT, December 10.

The National Convention of France have begun its Operations by giving the Nation an earnest of its future Labors, by decreeing that the Constitution which it is about to form, shall not be established until the whole Nation, collected in Primary Assemblies, shall ratify it.

The latest Accounts from France, state, That M. Luckner was ordered to Paris by the Executive Power, to give an Account of his Conduct—That a Misunderstanding, of a serious Nature, had taken Place between the King of Prussia and the Duke of Brunswick—That Bills have been stuck up in London, written in the following Words—"PEACE WITH FRANCE OR A REVOLUTION IN LONDON"—That all France is in Arms, marching to join the different Armies in Defence of their Country—That the Convention daily receive large Donations from Friends to the Rights of Man, to aid in defraying the Expenses of the War—That the Enemy on the Frontier of Brabant were repulsed; and that St. Amand and the Camp of Maulde were retaken.

A Statement has been published, in a late Paper, of the different Indian Tribes and Nations, from the Lakes of Canada to the Gulph of Mexico. According to that Statement, there exist on that Space, and along the Western Side of the Mississippi, Fifty-two Nations; the total Amount of the Men belonging to which (fit for bearing Arms) is Fifty-eight Thousand, Nine Hundred, and Thirty; of which there may be about Thirty-five Thousand Warriors.

Dr. Priestley has declined the Office of sitting in the National Convention of France, though he has been chosen for three Places.

MARRIED.—At Providence, Captain STEPHEN JACKSON, to Miss SOPHIA GRAVES, Daughter of the late Rev. John Graves.

—At Middletown, Mr. WILLIAM BAILEY, to Miss SALLY IRISH, Daughter of Col. George Irish.—The nuptial Evening was conducted with great Propriety, attended by a respectable Number of Friends and Relations; whom on this festive Occasion were sumptuously entertained with a plentiful Board, where innocent Mirth and Conviviality crowned the Evening with uncommon Brilliancy.

DIED.]—At Taunton, Mrs. LUCY SHERBURNE, Widow of the late Col. Benjamin Sherburne, of this Town, in the 71st Year of her Age.

—At Bristol, much regretted, JOHN HOWLAND, Esq; a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—In *his* Life his Wife was blessed with an affectionate Husband, his Children a tender Father, his Acquaintance a sociable Companion, and the Community an upright judicious Citizen.

—In this Town, Mrs. SARAH BLEVIN, Wife of James Blevin, Esq; in the 53d Year of her Age.

☞ Mr. ADANCOURT respectfully acquaints the Public, that he has opened his EVENING SCHOOL for teaching the FRENCH LANGUAGE, at his House on the Long Wharf.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

THE *Inquirer for Truth*, from partiality to the Universalists, may conclude, that I have a *spleen* against them. Were any writer of erroneous principles to furnish a stated essay for the paper, I might think fit to answer him. The honour of religion might require it. That I spoke with surety of the opinions on which I animadverted, was owing to their being inconsistent with truth; and to their being pointed out in scripture as a delusion of Satan. However seriously they were considered, I could not view them as respectable, in the light either of reason or religion.

With regard to my being *ashamed of my creed*—that was a malicious stroke of the *Inquirer*; for I mentioned in my first answer the reason I did not communicate my creed. He must be deficient in candour to doubt my word, and in education to take such a measure to promote his cause. My sentiments I am not ashamed, nor afraid to avow; but who is so illiterate in scripture as not to know, that exposing truth to abuse is forbidden? And to what more certain abuse could I expose the doctrines I believe, than by declaring them to a man who disbelieves me; and who would, therefore, not be gratified, unless I should acknowledge for my sentiments, his suspicions.

The character of an *Inquirer* he has left, for the defence of opinions in some respects new. He does not pretend that *all* men shall be saved, because the Pharisees were under the law of works, and were *bound to live up to it*; but when Christ came, the law was obeyed, and now mankind are released from it, and so *all* men shall be saved. How inconsistent!—To answer the doctrine he means to state, the atonement of Christ was of as much avail before his crucifixion, as it has been since; for this reason he is said to have been *slain from the foundation of the world*. Mankind never have been saved, but by his righteousness, and they never have been interested in his righteousness, but by *faith*:—"Know ye not, that our father Abraham was justified by faith?"

This writer, though he preponderates in favour of Universalism, sees some reason in the arguments of *sceptics*;—and I think that he, to be consistent, must wholly renounce the scriptures. EPI.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Dec. 10.

ENTERED.	*From*
Sloop Favourite Betsy, Farmington,	Nantucket
—— Hibernia, Shaw,	New London
Schooner Sun-Fish, Wayner,	Westport
Sloop Peggy, Bliss,	New York
—— Lydia, Gardner,	Sherbourne
—— Hope, Delano,	New Bedford
Ship Mary, Gardiner,	Philadelphia
Sloop Ceres, Child,	Baltimore
—— Leopard, Farnum,	Providence
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	New York
—— Union, Allen,	Penobscot
Brig Happy Return, Seymour,	Cape-Francois
—— Nancy, Smith,	Ditto
—— Hibernia, Robinson,	Belfast
Schooner Mehitable, Eldredge,	Providence
—— Sea-Flower, Eldredge,	Harwich
Sloop Resolution, Borden,	Dighton
—— Nancy, Allen,	New York
—— Dolphin, Phillips,	St. Domingo
—— Federal, Matthew,	New-Bedford
Brig Hazard, Spencer,	Sherbourne
Schooner Diadana, Hathaway,	Dighton

CLEARED.	*For*
Sloop Betsy, Luther,	Charleston
—— Paragon, Burlingham,	Virginia
Schooner Mary, Snow,	York Town
Brig Little Sally, Earl,	Virginia
—— Ruth, Salisbury,	Martinico
Schooner Sally, Woodman,	North Carolina
Sloop Joanna, Briggs,	Charleston
—— Peggy, Bliss,	New York
—— Delight, Arnold,	Wilmington
—— Fanny, Tracy,	New London
—— Resolution, Borden,	Virginia
Brig John, Rathbone,	West Indies
Snow Whim, Littlefield,	St. Eustatia

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

ENGLISH and *INDIA*

GOODS,

Imported in the last Ships; suitable for all Seasons, but more especially the ensuing

WINTER,

And to be had at the lowest Rate, at the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, of

Thomas Green

and Son,

Who wish to present their grateful Thanks for past Favours, and hope to serve their good Customers no less to their Satisfaction for Time to come.

Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.

To be LET,

And entered upon the Twenty-fifth Day of March next,

A FARM, lying in Middletown, about Two Miles from the Town of Newport, containing 150 Acres, being late the Property of Mr. Thomas Bannister.—For Terms inquire of

THOMAS FREEBODY.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1792.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of JAMES BRADLEY, late of Newport (deceased) are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

MARY SMITH, *Executrix.*

Newport, Dec. 3, 1792.

IMITATED FROM THE GREEK.

ALL are not juſt becauſe they do not wrong;
But he who will not wrong me when he may,
He is the truly juſt. I praiſe not them,
Who in their petty dealings pilfer not;
But him whoſe conſcience ſpurns a ſecret fraud,
Where he might plunder and defy ſurprize;
His be the praiſe, who, looking down with ſcorn
On the falſe judgment of the partial herd,
Conſults his own dear heart, and boldly dares
TO BE, not be THO'T, an honeſt man.

ANECDOTE.

AT an election in a certain State, a bye-ſtander obſerving the particular ſituation of a great number of the electors, who had been regaled at the expence of one of the candidates, remarked on the occaſion, *That the Voice of the people, was the Voice of* GROG.

MODERATION.

IN a critical period ſuch as is the preſent to *France*, the cry of *Moderation* is one of the moſt dangerous to juſtice and good policy—*Helen Williams* adds to ſome notice of this truth, the following reply of an old Frenchman to one who talked of moderation againſt deſpotiſm.—"Ah, my dear friend, remember, the Baſtile was not taken with *Lemonade*."

Chriſtoph. Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA DUCK, of the firſt Quality,
RAVENS' DUCK,
RUSSIAN clean HEMP,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
RUSSIAN BAR-IRON, of the beſt Quality, for Ship-Building—or any other Uſe whatever.
Alſo,—excellent BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt.
Newport, November, 1792.

Dancing School.

MR. ST. ARMAND takes the Liberty of informing the Public, That on Monday next, in the South Chamber of the State-Houſe, he will open a School for inſtructing young Ladies and Gentlemen to dance Minuets, Cotillions, and Country Dances, in the moſt faſhionable Stiles; he will inſtruct two Days in the Week, viz. Monday and Friday, from Ten o'Clock in the Morning 'till One, for Ladies, and from Six o' Clock 'till Nine in the Evening, for Gentlemen.

His Terms are Two Dollars Entrance, and Eight Shillings, per Month; he will alſo teach vocal Muſic, and to play on the Spaniſh Guitar, Violin, and German Flute—and will make it his conſtant Study to render his Services beneficial to thoſe who may honour him with Encouragement.

SOAP and CANDLES

Warranted Good, manufactured and ſold, by

GOULD MARSH,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

☞ Any Perſon ſending tried Tallow, may have it dipped into Candles for a Penny Halfpenny per lb.

*** He has alſo for Sale FLOUR, by the Barrel.

ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of BERIAH BROWN, Eſq; late High Sheriff of the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in to either of us, Executors; and thoſe who are any Ways indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment.

BERIAH WAIT,
BERIAH BROWN, } Executors.

North Kingſtown, 31ſt Auguſt, 1792.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Tiverton, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of LYDIA BROWN, Widow, late of ſaid Tiverton, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent—Do hereby give Notice, that we ſhall attend that Buſineſs at the Houſe of Mr. John Manchеſter, Innholder, in ſaid Tiverton, on the laſt Mondays of November, December and January, from 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, until 5 in the Afternoon, where thoſe who have any Demands are requeſted to attend.

LEMUEL TABER,
PHILIP GRAY,

Tiverton, Nov. 2, 1792.

James Center

Informs the Public and his Friends in particular,

THAT he has juſt received a freſh Aſſortment of PERFUMERY, viz.——Marſha Roſe and common Hair Powder; hard and ſoft Pomatum, both French and his own make; Down Puffs and Boxes; Silk Ditto, with Bags; white Almond Waſhball; Common Ditto; Court Plaiſter, and Delmaſon's Smelling Bottles; Eſſence of Lavender and Burgamot; Lemon and Lavender Water in ſmall Viols,

ALSO,

Razors with and without Caſes; Strap, Shaving Boxes, Ivory and Horn Combs; Craping, Pinching, and Curling Tongs; Bailey's Patent Shoe-Blacking; Teeth, Comb, and Buckle Bruſhes; Hair Ribbon of the beſt Kind; Silk Purſes; Hones; Wiſp; Shaving Soap; Shaving Bruſhes and Bears Greaſe; Bambo Stick, and a faſhionable Aſſortment of Watch Chains, Seals and Keys.

He has likewiſe on Hand a freſh Supply of good HAIR for Ladies Brades, Cuſhings and Curls.

Newport, November 26, 1792.

A cheap STORE

Of choice GOODS, *ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon, juſt opened by*

Caleb Green,

In a new Building belonging to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Eſq; two or three Doors Northward of the Church-Lane.

☞ Thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, ſhall be ſerved with Attention and Deſpatch, and the ſmalleſt Favours moſt gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel,
Miſſick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, excellent for Cooking.

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt,
Excellent Hyſon Skin Ditto, by the Box,
Brandy in Pipes,
Redwood, Copperas and Allum, by the Cwt.
Rice, by the Tierce,
Window-Glaſs, by the Box,
A few Barrels of Ship-Bread,
Powder, by the Quarter Caſk.

Any of the above, and many other Articles, at Retail, very low for Caſh.

☞ He will pay Caſh for any Quantity of FLAX-SEED, and five GEESE FEATHERS.

Newport, Oct. 1, 1792.

PROVIDENCE GREAT BRIDGE LOTTERY.

FOURTH AND LAST CLASS.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	3000 Dollars,	is	3000
2		1000	are	2000
2		500		1000
3		200		600
16		100		1600
20		50		1000
25		30		750
50		20		1000
102		8		816
2379		6		14274
2600	Prizes.			26040
5400	Blanks.		Deduction,	5960
8000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each,			32000

☞ Prizes WITHOUT DEDUCTION will be paid on Demand.

WILLIAM LARNED,
JOHN DORRANCE,
ANDREW DEXTER,
SAMUEL SNOW. } Managers.

☞ Thoſe who are poſſeſſed of Ticket Prizes in the Third Claſs, and Blanks in the Firſt Claſs, are requeſted to call and exchange them, as ſpeedily as poſſible.

TICKETS may be had of Meſſrs. THOMAS TOWNSEND and STEPHEN PIERCE, in Newport.

☞ *The FOURTH CLASS will commence drawing the LAST MONDAY in December inſt.*

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

TO BE SOLD,

By J. Richardſon,

BIBLES of all Sizes; Teſtaments; Pſalters; Primers; Pſalms and Hymns; Paine's Rights of Man; Common Senſe, &c. Barlow's Advice to the privileged Orders in the ſeveral States of Europe; with a Variety of Books and Stationary.

Alſo, a very good Aſſortment of Iron-Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Bake-Pans, Cart, Waggon and Chaiſe Boxes.

Good Snuff by the Quantity or Retail.
Beſt Muſtard by the Pound or Bottle.
Fine Salt Petre.
New Raiſins,
Malaga Grapes,
Nutmegs,
Paper Hangings,

Newport, November 26, 1792.

Philip Robinſon

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the PUBLIC,

THAT he has juſt received a pleaſing and handſome Variety of

ENGLISH, EUROPEAN & INDIA *GOODS,*

Suitable to the Seaſon,

Which he aſſures them ſhall be ſold on the moſt reaſonable Terms for Caſh, or ſundry Kinds of Country Produce.

He takes the Liberty to invite thoſe who are under the Neceſſity of purchaſing Winter Supplies, to call at his Store; where they may depend on receiving the Worth of their Money, and their Favours duly acknowledged.

LIKEWISE,

A conſtant Supply of Women's warranted and common Stuff SHOES, made in the neateſt Manner.

CASH, given at ſaid Store, for FLAX-SEED and BEES-WAX, in any Quantity.

Newport, Oct. 15, 1792

Conſtant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Peterſburgh clean Hemp,
Ruſſia Duck,
Raven's Ditto,
Ticklenburgh,
Oznaburgh,
Beſt Barr-Iron,
A Variety of Glaſs Ware,
Writing Paper,
6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window-Glaſs,
Heart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt,
&c. &c.

Newport, Nov. 19, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Flour by the Barrel,
Beef by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hogſhead,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk,
Brown Sugar by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Ruſſia Duck by the Bolt,

Likewiſe the well-known Houſe, Wharf and Stores, on the Point, next Door to the Ferry, belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Clark—has been an old Stand for Buſineſs theſe many Years, and will be ſold cheap for Caſh.

Alſo two Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient Houſe, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Alſo a row of ſmall Shops adjoining ſaid Houſe; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern-Keeper, or any other Sort of Buſineſs. The Pay will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported.

He gives the higheſt Price for Old Silver.

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A few Barrels of Ship-Bread,
Powder, by the Quarter Caſk.

Any of the above, and many other Articles, at Retail, very low for Caſh.

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Newport, Oct. 1, 1792.

PROVIDENCE GREAT BRIDGE

LOTTERY.

FOURTH AND LAST CLASS.

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2379		6		14274
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Ticklenburgh,
Oznaburgh,
Beſt Barr-Iron,
A Variety of Glaſs Ware,
Writing Paper,
6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window-Glaſs,
Heart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt,
&c. &c.

Newport, Nov. 19, 1792.

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Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Flour by the Barrel,
Beef by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hogſhead,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk,
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